

**Patent claims**

1. A method for transmitting electronic data, characterized in that the sender preprocesses the data into N types of packets by virtue of the packet preprocessing stage combining every N-th bit into one type of the N types of packets, and the N types of packets are sent to the receiver independently of one another, via N networks, particularly N computer networks, with a time shift.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the sender preprocesses the data into two types of packets (4u, 4g) which are sent to the receiver independently of one another, via two computer networks (5u, 5g), with a time shift.

3. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the two types of packets (4u, 4g) are sent via two separate computer networks (5u, 5g) which do not contain a common node.

4. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the two types of packets define as the even and the odd bits of the original bit sequence in the useful information and contain an implicit encryption.

5. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that each of the terminals, sender and receiver, connected to the two computer networks has two identities.

6. The method as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that a respective identity for the respective terminal, sender and receiver, connects said terminal to a respective one of the two computer networks.

7. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in

- 7 -

that devices such as routers and gateways, which are responsible for forwarding the packets in the respective computer network, are respectively connected just to one computer network and perform their tasks as  
5 though there were just one computer network.

8. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the two types of packets can be assembled by the two message identifications sent in the last packet in  
10 accordance with the original information.

9. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the time shift between the transmissions in the two computer networks is produced by the different  
15 paths taken, and can also be controlled.

10. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that the transmission in N networks takes place over wires and/or wirelessly.